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SOVIET UN ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. 'CHEAP TRICKS'

OW100330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0317 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] United Nations, April 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union criticized the United States here today for playing "cheap tricks" in the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. Ambassador Richard Ovinnikov, first deputy permanent representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, explained cheap tricks meant "to negotiate only on one or two aspects out of the three and 'the star wars' is still kept under the table of the negotiations".

At a press conference here, Ambassador Ovinnikov told reporters that the Soviet Union stands for an "honest dialogue". By an "honest dialogue", he continued, the Soviet Union "means for example that there should be no misuse of those negotiations for smoke-screen purposes or specially for bettering new arms programmes".

The ambassador continued: "Both participants should put all their cards on the table. They shouldn't cheat each other". He accused the United States of "keeping some of their cards, rather some of their weapons, weapon systems or weapon programs, under the table of the negotiations."

Ovinnikov said that the Soviet Union only wanted to terminate the deployment of the medium-range weapons in Europe, but also to achieve a "moratorium on all star war systems and moratorium on all offensive strategic weapons". The "star war system", which is also called "strategic defense initiative", Ovinnikov noted, could in actual practice "be used for the first strike itself". He called for an agreement with the United States on all three aspects of the negotiations in Geneva -- on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, on a substantial reduction of the offensive strategic weapons and on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Asked about a possible Soviet-American summit meeting, Ovinnikov said "we do not put forward any preconditions for a summit meeting. Actually we think, we hope a summit meeting could give a very well needed political impetus to the development of our bilateral relations, to the development of the normal situation in the world."

Asked about whether Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would use the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations this October to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in New York, Ovinnikov replied: "We have not come to that stage yet." In any case, he added, "there is no direct connection between the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the possible meeting".

SWEDISH, MALAYSIAN MINISTERS CONDEMN INVASIONS

OW100225 Beijing XINHUA in English 2024 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Sweden and Malaysia Condemn Invasions of Kampuchea, Afghanistan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Stockholm, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and visiting Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk seri Mahathir bin Mohamed this afternoon condemned both Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

Speaking to the press, both said that "interference in the territory and sovereignty of small countries is unacceptable. Therefore we cannot agree with Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

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The two prime ministers also condemned superpowers' interference into the affairs of the Central America. At the same time, they expressed the hope that the superpowers would approach the Geneva talks sincerely. Malaysian prime minister is here for a 3-day official visit.

They signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation this afternoon.

They also exchanged views on the present industrial investment and trade situation between the two countries. Malaysian prime minister is scheduled to leave on Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT SEMINAR OPENS IN BEIJING

OW091102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- A three-week seminar on import management for developing Asian and Pacific countries opened here today.

Attending are representatives and observers from 12 countries and regions.

This seminar, the first of its kind in China, has been organized by the Program for Development Cooperation at the Helsinki School of Economics, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the International Trade Center, and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The event is being financed by the Government of Finland.

The aim of the seminar is to provide the participants with an opportunity to study the practical issues and management practises of import operations. Sixteen experts, mainly from the organizing institutions will give lectures at the seminar. The participants will also visit the 57th session of the Chinese export commodities fair in Guangzhou and spend a day in Shenzhen to study the development of the special economic zone.

Present at the opening ceremony were Cheng Fei, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Risto Hyvarinen, Finnish ambassador to China, and officials and experts from the organizing institutions.



RENMIN RIBAO: U.S. COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

HK100311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 1

["Special dispatch" from Washington by reporter Zhang Liang: "U.S. Comments on Soviet Decision To Freeze Deployment of Medium-Range Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] Yesterday the U.S. Government made a swift and "prudent" response to the talk by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the announcement of the Soviet Union's unilaterally freezing the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, saying this decision was made in an attempt to maintain their nuclear advantage in Europe.

On the morning of the 7th, McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, circulated a notice to President Reagan, vacationing in California, on the Soviet Union's decision. Later, McFarlane told reporters that President Reagan has expressed "disappointment" with Gorbachev's proposal.

In a brief statement, White House spokesman Speakes said that the United States will "study" the talk by General Secretary Gorbachev and give it "proper" consideration. But the statement also said that this proposal to temporarily stop the deployment of nuclear missiles was aimed at freezing their existing great advantage, because as far as the number of missiles deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe is concerned, the Soviet Union already enjoys a 10:1 advantage. The statement said that the United States holds that the most urgent need at present is to greatly reduce the offensive nuclear missiles for the United States and the Soviet Union.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR PRC-U.S. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

HK100649 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 7

["Special dispatch" from Washington by Jing Xianfa: "U.S. Science Academy President Discusses U.S. Scientific Achievements and Points Out That There Are Broad Prospects for U.S.-PRC Scientific Cooperation"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr -- When interviewed by our correspondents on the afternoon of 1 April, Frank Press, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, presented some of the main scientific achievements of the United States over the past year and contributions made by research universities to scientific development in this country. He also hoped that the scientific cooperation between the United States and China would be further strengthened.

Referring to the achievements made by U.S. scientists over the past year, Press said: U.S. science is in a leading position in the world at present, especially in the fields of materials, microelectronics, computers, molecular engineering and technology, artificial intelligence, and so forth. Another outstanding achievement is that the period for turning scientific discoveries into commercial production has been shortened. Ten years ago, the United States required about 15 to 20 years to turn a particular piece of basic research into production. Now this period has been greatly shortened. For example, in the field of genetic engineering, it takes only 3-5 years for certain projects; in the field of microelectronics, it takes 5-10 years; and in the materials and agricultural fields, it takes about 10 years. It is estimated that several kinds of cancer will be conquered by the end of this century.

The president said that in the United States most tasks of basic scientific research are carried out and completed by research universities, while those of research in applied sciences are mainly completed by specialized research institutes or laboratories. Research universities in the United States are almost unique in the world. They emerged more than 100 years ago and have a rather long history. The professors of these universities engage in both teaching and scientific research work. They combine their courses with scientific research, thus creating very good conditions for training outstanding scientists. At present in the United States, about 40 percent of universities belong to this type. These universities maintain very close relations with enterprises. Many of their research fellows are concurrently advisers to relevant companies or enterprises, and the companies and enterprises also send specialists to these universities to give lectures. This is conducive to applying scientific achievements in production.

At present, the United States attaches importance to research in both basic science and applied science fields. Press said that both are major aspects of present development.

He said: The scientific research fellows in the United States move often. They all know how to move to the fields they are most interested in. What they like best is "opportunity" -- the opportunity for new achievements. To them, opportunity is more important than anything else.

Then the president talked happily about China's important scientific achievements over the past 10 years. He frankly pointed out that China's scientific circles are now faced with two difficulties: first, how to make up for the great losses incurred during the 1960's and 1970's, and especially how to replace research fellows and professors in universities; second, how to expand and strengthen contacts with the scientific circles of other countries as soon as possible.

Finally he said that U.S. scientists are looking forward to cooperation with their Chinese counterparts. He held that there are broad prospects for this cooperation.

#### HENRY LIU'S WIFE CLAIMS MURDER TRIAL UNFAIR

OW101236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 10 Apr 85

["The Trial Is Not Fair, Said Henry Liu's Wife" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] New York, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Mrs Liu (Helen Liu), widow of Chinese American writer Jiang Nan (Henry Liu) pointed out today that the trial in Taipei of two men of her husband's murder was unjust, according to Chinese newspapers here.

Commenting on the trial in which a Taipei local court sentenced the two murderers, Chen Qili and Wu Dun, to life in prison, Mrs Liu said that murderers should pay their lives for the killing and they should be sentenced to death.

Mrs Liu said that she lacked confidence to the trial from the very beginning. By the Taiwan standard, she said, robbers sometimes are sentenced to death, but to those who came far away to kill people, life in prison is too light to match their crime. She said, "The entire trial is not fair, it is not a real trial."

Mrs Liu's attorney, Jerome Garchik, said that the trial is not fair and the murderers should be sentenced to death. In his opinion, the trial was too hasty because Taipei took only four hours to conduct the entire trial. Many vital evidence and key witnesses were excluded from cross-examination, and Taipei is obviously trying to cover up something, he said.

PRC SUPPORTS DPRK PROPOSAL FOR TALKS WITH SOUTH

OW110338 Beijing XINHUA in Chinese 0324 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- China supports the proposal put forward by the North side of Korea for the holding of assembly talks between the North and the South.

Speaking on the proposal here this morning, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a written message to the National Assembly of South Korea dated April 9, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that the two sides hold assembly talks to discuss the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and other related matters.

He noted that this is a positive proposal which once again demonstrates the sincere willingness of the North side in improving relations between the North and the South and it also represents a fresh effort made by the North side towards this end.

China supports this proposal, which is conducive to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the spokesman stressed.

DPRK Letter Details Talks

OW101138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 9 Apr 85

[By reporters Li Tu, Gao Haorong, and Qu Benjin]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Seventh Korean Supreme People's Assembly, which opened here today, has proposed holding North-South parliamentary talks to promote national rapprochement and trust and to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Representatives attending the session today unanimously adopted a letter of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly to South Korea's National Assembly. The letter says that in order to remove the danger of war facing the nation and seek concrete measures for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, the Fourth Session of the Seventh Korean Supreme People's Assembly solemnly proposes to South Korea's National Assembly that talks be held between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the ROK [as received] National Assembly.

The letter says that the parliamentary talks should, first of all, include a discussion of the issue of a joint declaration on non-aggression and any other plans proposed by South Korea which will be conducive to peace and the relaxation of tension.

The letter points out that a solution to the South-North non-aggression issue will help remove the hostility and confrontation within the Korean people, build an atmosphere to trust and solidarity, bring about a fundamental change in the South-North relations, and lay the foundation for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The parliamentary talks could adopt either of the following forms: a joint meeting of both assemblies or a joint meeting of assembly delegates. A joint meeting of both assemblies means assembly members of both sides attending each other's formal national assembly meetings with equal rights and duties. A joint meeting of assembly delegates means a meeting of delegations of proper size from both sides, headed by speakers or deputy speakers of the two assemblies and including parliamentary members of various parties in the assemblies.

The letter proposes that each side assign a working delegation, appointed by the speakers of the two assemblies, to meet at Panmunjom early next month to confer on matters related to parliamentary talks.

Korean party and state leaders including Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, and Yi Chong-ok attended today's session. The session will also discuss and approve the implementation of the 1984 state budget and the 1985 state budget.

#### BEIJING HOSTS EXHIBITIONS BY JAPANESE FIRMS

OW100810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- A business machine exhibition and an electronic equipment non-destructive testing machinery exhibition from Japan opened here today.

The 10-day exhibitions are being put on by Japan's Association for the Promotion of International Trade. There are exhibits from 30 Japanese companies and factories, and cover a floor space of 1,200 square meters in Beijing's Agricultural Exhibition Center.

The exhibitions will help improve product testing technology in China's metallurgical, machine-building, petroleum, and chemical industries, Wang Yanqun, president of the Beijing sub-council of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said at today's opening ceremony.

The exhibits include defect detectors, semiconductor automatic surveying instruments, micro-computers, and duplicators. Technological forums will be held on 14 items between Chinese and Japanese sides during the exhibitions.



HU, ZHU ON PACIFIC TOUR, U.S. NAVY PORT CALL

## Hu Yaobang on Foreign Ties

OW101514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Hu Optimistic About South Pacific Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said today that he was hoping to promote mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation on his forthcoming visit to five South Pacific countries.

Hu, who will pay a 12-day visit from Saturday to Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji and Papua New Guinea, was speaking at a meeting with Australian and New Zealand journalists here today.

He said the purpose of his visit was to promote mutual understanding, develop friendship and seek the way to widen cooperation with these countries.

He told the journalists that China had maintained sound relations with Australia and New Zealand since they established diplomatic relations in the early 1970s.

He expected to exchange views on questions of common concern with leaders of Australia and New Zealand, which he described as "beautiful and prosperous countries."

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 10 April in a similar item includes the following: "When asked about China's nuclear policy Hu Yaobang said: We have been consistently against nuclear arms race between the superpowers and their nuclear blackmail. We stand for the reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons. As to New Zealand's position on nuclear weapons, it is their internal policy, which I am not ready to discuss with them."]

Regarding Sino-Australian relations, Hu said great potential existed for expanding economic and technical co-operation.

He said: "As long as the two countries set the goal for long-term co-operation and take into consideration each other's interests, Sino-Australian co-operation will enjoy rapid development."

Regarding the Kampuchea issue, Hu said that China provided limited aid to all the three resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea led by President Norodom Sihanouk.

But the forces relied mainly on their own strength to carry out their struggle against the Vietnamese invaders.

He reiterated that China would never change its stand. This was that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, and the Vietnamese threat against China's territory bordering Vietnam must be removed.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Hu said China had maintained an independent foreign policy in recent years. China would develop friendly relations with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

When asked whether China had become more optimistic about progress with the Soviet Union over the three main obstacles between them, he replied: "We are always optimistic, but not unrealistically so."

Asked about the visit to Shanghai by U.S. Navy ships, he stressed that this would be an unofficial visit by conventional ships. Consultations were being carried out and no firm date had yet been fixed, he said.



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Hu Qili, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, and Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, were present at the meeting.

[The same item also includes the following: "Hu Yaobang also briefed the reporters on the rectification of the CPC organizations, as well as his view on human rights."]

#### U.S. Navy Visit Discussed

HK101350 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1148 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, answered some questions on Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations raised by Australian and New Zealand reporters this afternoon during a meeting with them at Zhongnanhai.

Reporter: Has an agreement been reached on the visit to Shanghai by vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet? When will the visit be made?

Hu Yaobang: I am not clear about this. May I ask our vice minister for foreign affairs to answer your question.

Zhu Qizhen: This will be an unofficial visit by conventional vessels. The two sides are now discussing the specific schedule of the visit.

Reporter: You just said that the visitors will be conventional U.S. vessels. Do you mean vessels without nuclear weapons?

Hu Yaobang: You should interpret it in this way.

Reporter: Did you ask the Americans to make sure that their visiting vessels would not carry any nuclear weapons?

Zhu Qizhen: This is an agreement between the two sides.

Reporter: Did the Americans agree to this?

Hu Yaobang: They had no choice but to agree because they are visiting our territorial waters! This is a question of sovereignty.

Reporter: As Gorbachev has now become the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, does China think that the change in Soviet leadership makes it possible for China to take a more flexible attitude in the next round of talks between the two countries?

Hu Yaobang: We have for years adopted a flexible attitude. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have adopted an independent diplomatic line. We are willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We have adopted flexibility with principle.

Reporter: Then do you feel more optimistic than before? And do you think it is possible to achieve results on the crucial issue, namely, the issue of removing the obstacles?

Hu Yaobang: We are always optimistic, but not blindly so.

Zhu Qizhen on Pacific Tour

HK100403 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Report: "General Secretary Hu Yaobang To Visit Five Countries in Oceania -- Interview With Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen"]

[Text] Question: General Secretary Hu Yaobang is scheduled to visit Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea in April. Will you please say something about the main purpose of his trip?

Answer: General Secretary Hu Yaobang is on a friendly visit to Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea at their invitation. This is a big event of far-reaching significance in the history of foreign relations between China and these countries in Oceania, which signifies important development in friendly relations between China and these countries, and their further development. Of these countries, some are developed, and others are developing. Although we are all in the Pacific region, none of our territories border on one another; however, we are comparatively close neighbors. And our relations are becoming closer and closer in politics, economy, and culture.

During his visit, General Secretary Hu Yaobang will exchange views with the leaders of the five countries on international issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations, examine their equipment for agriculture, animal husbandry, and industry, gain understanding of each of their achievements in economic construction and social life, and make contact with the people of these countries, conveying to them the friendship of the Chinese people.

Question: How do things stand in the relations between China and the five countries in Oceania? What roles are such relations playing in the peace, stability, and security of the Asia-Pacific region?

Answer: Formerly, there were not many ties between China and these countries, and our mutual understanding was insufficient. However, China has successively established diplomatic relations with Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, and Papua New Guinea since the 1970's, and the bilateral relations between China and these five countries have developed rapidly and smoothly since diplomatic relations were established. This is because our relations are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. There is no important conflict of interests between us, and no issues left over from history, while both parties have a common will to develop friendly relations of mutual benefit. What concerns these five countries most are peace and development, safeguarding their sovereignty, independence and legitimate rights, and playing an active role in world affairs. China shares much common ground with these five countries: We all hope for a relaxation of the world's tense situation; we all want to develop our countries in a peaceful international environment and to improve the living standards of the people in each of our countries; we cherish the independence of each of our countries, while respecting that of others, and all hope to develop economic cooperation and trade ties, in order to make up each other's deficiencies and help supply each other's needs; and we all hope that the vast Pacific region will genuinely become one of peace and cooperation. To enhance the mutual understanding between China and these five countries in Oceania and to develop the existing relations of friendly cooperation is not only in conformity with the interests and will of the Chinese people, as well as the people of these five countries, but will also play a beneficial role in the peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

Question: What are the prospects for economic cooperation between China and these five countries?

Answer: The development of economic cooperation between China and these five countries is healthy, laudable, and fast. The volume of bilateral trade between China and Australia and New Zealand in 1984 was \$1.18 billion and \$180 million respectively, while that between China and the other island countries has increased considerably since diplomatic relations with them were established.

Both China and Australia are vast in territory and rich in natural resources. They can make up each other's deficiencies and help supply each other's needs in many respects. At present, the cooperation between the two countries continues to develop in agriculture, animal husbandry, manufacturing industry, ocean shipping, marine oil surveying, and in particular iron and steel production. An there is a good beginning in cooperation between China and New Zealand in animal husbandry and light industry. China and Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Western Samoa belong to the Third World, and we are willing to develop economic cooperation with these countries based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, attaching importance to practical effects, varied forms, and making progress together. Such cooperation is of the nature of South-South cooperation, and has bright prospects for its development. At present, some cooperation projects are under way. It is estimated that more projects, on a still larger scale, will come into being.

Generally speaking, China and the five countries in Oceania are rich in natural resources; they are in different stages of economic development, and each has its merits and characteristics; and in addition, there are the friendly political relations between China and their geographical closeness. It is expected that the economic cooperation between China and these five countries will steadily develop over a long period of time and will have very bright prospects.

#### New Zealand Stop To Boost Ties

OW110915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang will discuss with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange the strengthening of bilateral relations and international issues of common interest during a good-will visit there later this month.

Hu, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has been invited by the New Zealand's Government and Prime Minister Lange for a four-day visit beginning on April 18.

Observers here have noted that China and New Zealand have enjoyed growing relations since they established diplomatic links in 1972.

The two countries have shared similar views on many international issues. Observers said the forthcoming visit indicated closer ties between the two countries in many areas.

Since 1972 the exchange of visits by leaders and high-ranking officials have become frequent. New Zealand's former Prime Minister Robert Muldoon visited China in 1976 and again in 1980.

Lange came to China in 1981 and 1984 as deputy leader and leader of the Labor Party respectively, which was then in opposition to the New Zealand Government.

Chinese leaders Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Chen Muhua, and Zhu Xuefan have also visited New Zealand and in April 1983 Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a goodwill visit.

The frequent contacts have provided favorable conditions for bilateral cooperation in many areas.

Over the past few years China has sent delegations of women, industrialists, jurists, animal experts, and religious people to New Zealand, while playing host to New Zealand groups of business chiefs, scientists, technicians, artists and educationalists.

China attaches great importance to developing cooperation with New Zealand, a country with advanced animal husbandry and with agricultural and livestock products processing as its main industries. Wool, paper, paper pulp, cattle and sheep fats are imported from New Zealand, while textiles, native products, handicrafts, chemicals and light industrial products are exported there.

According to statistics released by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, bilateral trade last year was worth more than 180 million U.S. dollars -- nearly 19 times the 1972 figure.

The two countries have also signed agreements on trade and trademarks, and granted preferential treatment to each other in maritime transportation.

Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua and New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Michael Kenneth Moore discussed the possibility of doubling the present volume of bilateral trade by 1990 when they held talks here last December.

Last year, Yang Bo, China's minister of light industry, and New Zealand Minister Moore exchanged visits and signed four agreements under which the two countries would cooperate on porcelain production and dairy products and equipment. Cooperation so far has included the establishment of new pasturelands and hotels.

#### DENG YINGCHAO HOSTS CAMBODIA'S SIHANOUK

OWO91448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea today thanked China for its "full support and assistance", which was enabling his country's three resistance forces to fight the Vietnamese invaders.

He was speaking at a meeting here with Deng Yingchao, at which he underlined his determination to fight for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Deng, who chairs the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said she believed the Kampuchean people would fight on and achieve final victory under Sihanouk.

She said that although the Vietnamese aggressors had attacked and occupied some of the camps of the patriotic resistance forces, the effective strength of these forces had remained intact.

Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk attended today's meeting at Deng's residence here.

The Democratic Kampuchean leader said: "I will never yield to or surrender myself to the puppet regime of Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese colonialists, and I will persist in the struggle until the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."



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He said he had recently returned to the liberated area of Kampuchea, and had encouraged the soldiers and people of the three resistance forces to strengthen their unity and co-operation, and to carry the anti-Vietnamese struggle to the end.

He told Deng that the people of the three forces had asked him to convey their best regards to her, and their gratitude to the Chinese Government.

Because of China's full support and assistance, Sihanouk said, the three forces were able to fight the enemy.

Deng said the Kampuchean people knew and supported Sihanouk. As long as they persisted in the struggle, they would achieve final victory.

Sihanouk told Deng that he was very glad to be her guest in her residence, the Xihua Hall, where her late husband, Zhou Enlai, had feted him many times. Deng said that Sihanouk and Zhou had been acquainted for more than 30 years, "so I am also very glad to meet you here".

Sihanouk presented Deng with two wood carvings made by Kampucheans at the Ta Tum camp.

After the meeting, Deng gave a luncheon in honor of Sihanouk, Madame Sihanouk, his aunt, Princess Mom, his mother-in-law, Madame Pomme and Prince Norodom Sihamoni, and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Chan Youran and Mrs Chan.

Also present were Zhao Wei, deputy general secretary of the CPPCC National Committee, and Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Sihanouk Departs for DPRK

OW101644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea and Madame Sihanouk left here by train this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were seen off at the railway station by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Chan Youran, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, Sin In-ha, ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to China, and diplomatic envoys of other countries here.

JI PENGFEI FETES HONG KONG INDUSTRIALIST

OW101620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor and director of the Office of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs under the State Council, met and gave a dinner in honor of F.K. Hu, chairman of the Hong Kong Ryoden Electric Engineering Co., Ltd., Mrs. Hu and their party here this evening. Present on the occasion were Li Hou, deputy director of the Office of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, and Lu Ping, secretary-general of the office. Hu and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS HONG KONG VISITORS

OW090137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with Guan Wenwei, president of the Hong Kong Dabao Real Estate Company, Ltd., and his wife, as well as accountant Guan Chaoran and his wife from Hong Kong. Yang Shangkun had a cordial conversation with them.



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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KAPITSA ENDS TALKS ON SRV'S CAMBODIAN PROPOSAL

OW071730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa yesterday wound up an extensive tour of Australia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam, during which Vietnam's recent five-point proposal on Kampuchea was apparently the main topic of his discussions with government officials of these countries.

Vietnamese press reported today that during his working visit in Hanoi, Kapitsa discussed with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach regional and international issues and both sides had identical views.

In particular, the Vietnamese side "highly appreciated" his visit and expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for its strong support for Vietnam's five-point proposal on the Kampuchean problem, Vietnamese press said.

The central point of Vietnam's proposal put forward last January is reported to be the simultaneous withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the elimination of Kampuchea's Pol Pot and his "clique", who will also be excluded from the talks on self-determination for Kampuchea.

Before coming to Hanoi, Kapitsa discussed Vietnam's proposal with leaders of Australia, Thailand and Indonesia.

Speaking in Bangkok on April 2, Kapitsa said that the Vietnamese five-point proposal is getting "new and serious consideration: from the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which earlier rejected it.

He also declared that Moscow would be willing to act as "guarantor" to any regional peace accord on Kampuchea worked out by the six ASEAN nations, and three Indochinese countries, and, possibly, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

However, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in a statement on April 4 reiterated Thailand's rejection of the five-point proposal, saying it contained nothing new.

Sitthi noted that if one of the three factions in the Kampuchean coalition were excluded, elections in Kampuchea could not be considered free.

The Thai foreign minister also dismissed the possibility of the Soviet Union's serving as a guarantor to a Kampuchea settlement.

Two days later, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also denied Kapitsa's allegation that Indonesia was closer to accepting Vietnam's proposal. He added he must clarify that ASEAN has not accepted the Vietnamese proposal because it amounts to a recognition of the status quo "which we never did and will not do because we do not accept the status created by Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea."

JI PENGFEI SUPPORTS EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT

OW102149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei said here today China supports the peace movement in Europe. Ji was speaking in a meeting with a peace movement delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Rudiger Weigelin here this afternoon. During the meeting Ji exchanged views with Weigelin and other members of the delegation on international situation and peace movement.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW101846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- French Minister of Industrial Deployment and Foreign Trade Madame Edith Cresson and her party arrived here tonight for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Greeting them at the airport were Zheng Tuobin, minister of the host ministry, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

FRANCE BLAMES NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ON USSR

OW102159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 10 Ap 85

[Text] Paris, April 9 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the French Ministry for External Relations said today that it is Soviet superiority in the deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe that has led member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to deploy their own missiles.

The spokesman made these remarks while commenting on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said that the French Government maintains that the Soviet Union has gained an advantage in the deployment of nuclear missiles during the period from 1977 to 1983. This led the NATO countries to seek ways and means of correcting this imbalance first through negotiations. He went on to say that due to the failure of these efforts, the NATO countries moved to reestablish the equilibrium of forces through the deployment of their own missiles.

The spokesman reiterated the "constant position" of the French Government is to seek a durable equilibrium of nuclear forces at the lowest possible level. He continued that the French Government has noted with satisfaction the plan for a summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Recently, the French press has expressed its scepticism about the Soviet gesture. LE MONDE considers Gorbachev's move "an incredible gesture."

SFRY FOREIGN SECRETARY NOTES STEADY PRC TIES

OW100111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1958 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavian Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic today reiterated that Yugoslavia attaches extreme importance to bilateral political and economic cooperation with as many countries as possible.

In a report on foreign policy to the Federal Assembly, the secretary said that Yugoslavia's foreign policy gives priority to upholding its non-alignment policy; maintaining peace and security in the Balkan and Mediterranean areas, Europe and the world; and maintaining good bilateral relations with other countries.

He said that Yugoslavia will make every effort to develop cooperative relations with all its neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, non-interference, and mutual respect. Yugoslavia also hopes to improve its relations with Albania on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

"Our relations with China have been steadily developing. We are watching with admiration China's increasing role in current international affairs," he noted.

He stressed that new efforts should be made to cooperate with the developing countries, especially in solving the debt problem facing some Latin American countries.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENT FETES NPC DELEGATION

OW090138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 7 Apr 85

[By correspondent Yang Dazhou]

[Text] Ohrid, 7 Apr (XINHUA) -- Tome Buklevski, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, met with, and feted, Geng Biao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and a Chinese NPC delegation led by him here today.

At the meeting, Buklevski said: The Macedonian people have a good opinion of the great Chinese revolution, follow with great interest the development of China's construction, and are happy over the initial achievements made in its reform.

The NPC delegation arrived in Ohrid, a tourist resort in Yugoslavia, yesterday evening and toured scenic spots and historical sites here this morning.

Delegation Ends Visit

OW101658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, ended its seven-day visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon.

The delegation met with leaders of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly today, emphasizing that the visit was successful and that it enhanced the understanding and friendship between the parliaments of the two countries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

The two sides vowed to increase their exchanges to promote the development of Chinese-Yugoslav relations.

Geng Biao, on behalf of the Chinese NPC, invited a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly and its Vice-President Nusa Kersevan to visit China. The Yugoslav side accepted the invitation.

Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, met the delegation this morning. The delegation today also visited the Zemun Maize Institute in the suburbs of Belgrade.

During its stay in the country, the Chinese NPC delegation toured the Yugoslav republics of Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia. In a television interview in Ljubljana, capital of the Slovenia Republic, Geng Biao said that the delegation had been warmly received everywhere it toured.

#### CHEN GUODONG MEETS SFRY GROUP IN SHANGHAI

OW090836 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A study group from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has arrived in Shanghai on a visit. The group is headed by D. Ckrebic, member of the Central Committee of the league and president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Chen Guodong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met with and feted the study group at the Jingan Guesthouse last evening. He briefed the Yugoslav comrades on Shanghai's general and economic situation. During the banquet, the guests and the host exchanged cordial and friendly conversation and wished that the friendship between the two parties and the peoples of China and Yugoslavia would develop constantly.

#### POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES NEW PRC ENVOY

OW102031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski today told new Chinese ambassador here, Wang Jinqing, that Poland views with high regard the achievements made in developing relations between the two countries. He also told the new ambassador that the visit to China by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski was successful, as was the first meeting of the Poland-China Cooperation Committee on Economy, Trade Science and Technology.

He said that the Chinese ambassador's arrival came at a time when relations between the two countries were just entering a new stage. Poland wishes to further cooperation with China in economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. The new ambassador arrived here on April 8.

#### LI PENG MEETS HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY TEAM

OW100718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met here this morning a delegation from the Hungarian telegraph agency led by Sandor Burjan. Li briefed the visitors on China's current economic reform. Zeng Jianhui, deputy director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Laslo Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to China, were present at the meeting.



RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON COUP D'ETAT IN SUDAN

HK090759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 6

["Newsletter From Egypt" by reporters Wang Shifang and An Guozhang: "Before and After the Coup d'Etat in Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr -- On 6 April Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Sudan, announced the seizure of state power by the troops and the removal of Numayri from his post as president. After the coup, Armed Forces units sent messages to Siwar al-Dhahab one after another to express their support, and people took to the streets to hail the success. At present, Numayri is still in Cairo.

The incident that touched off the coup was the large-scale anti-government demonstrations and strikes. On 28 March, when Numayri left for the United States, the masses, who were dissatisfied with the sharp rises in basic food prices at home, began to stage their demonstrations, and clashed with the military government. The protests and demonstrations of the people surged wave upon wave, and the situation in the country became increasingly tense. On 3 April a general strike took place throughout the country, in which about 20,000 workers took part. Then Sudan was cut off from the outside world, and its air traffic, as well as telephone and telecommunication contacts with other countries were suspended. Anti-government voices could be heard here and there throughout the country. In view of the deteriorating political situation, the military command announced the seizure of political power, and said that it would "continue to temporarily exercise power."

According to observers here, there were some other more profound political, economic, and historical reasons attributing to the coup d'etat in Sudan. In recent years, the market situation was bad, and the supply of oil and other daily necessities in the country was insufficient because of poor management, improper planning, and hasty economic reform carried out by the Sudanese Government. Not long ago, the decision to devalue the currency and abolish subsidies on bread, oil, and other key commodities sparked off increases in commodity prices. All of this further aroused the great indignation of the masses.

Another important reason contributing to economic deterioration was that Sudan suffered from drought for 4 years running. Agricultural production dropped drastically. Now the number of people affected by the natural calamity has reached 1.75 million.

The internal policy implemented this year was another important reason causing the people to oppose the government. In July 1983, to strengthen his rule in the southern region, Numayri divided the region into three parts. In September of the same year, he announced the enforcement of Islamic law throughout the country, abolished production and sale of liquor, and banned some recreational activities. All of this aggravated the differences and antithesis between the northern and southern parts of the country in terms of race, religion, and language. Most people in the south are Christians. They generally regard the measures taken by the government as discriminatory. Anti-government armed activities in the south increased because of this.

Observers believe that, judging from the policy and statements issued by the authorities responsible for the coup as well as some other indications, the new Sudanese Government will exert effort to ease internal contradictions, and give priority to settling economic problems. It will not greatly change foreign policy. It will improve and ease its relations with neighboring countries. In particular, it will further develop its intrinsically close relations with Egypt.



U.S. TO PROVIDE OIL GRANT TO NEW SUDANESE REGIME

OW091702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 (XINHUA) -- The United States Government will provide the new Sudanese regime with grants for purchasing petrol from abroad, a source from the headquarters of the Sudanese Armed Forces announced here today.

Radio Omdurman quoted the source as saying that the U.S. charge d'affaires in Khartoum informed his headquarters of the decision this morning, but he refused to elaborate on how much the sum would be.

Observers here say that the U.S. Administration, by offering the grant, has in fact given de facto recognition to the new regime.

MIDEAST LEADERS SUPPORT NEW REGIME IN SUDAN

OW100203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondents in Damascus, Beirut and Amman reported: Leaders of Syria, Lebanon and Jordan had expressed their support for the recent coup in Sudan.

In a telephone conversation with the new Sudanese leader 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab yesterday, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad congratulated him on his recent success, papers in Damascus reported today.

Al-Asad also discussed the latest developments in the North African nation by telephone last night with Libyan leader Colonel M. al-Qadhafi, and the two leaders both considered the recent events in Sudan as positive moves for the country.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said in an interview published today that the coup d'etat in Sudan was the "will of the people" and therefore Lebanon must recognize the new government, reported the Beirut paper AL-SAFIR.

King Husayn of Jordan this morning voiced support for the new regime in Sudan saying it represented the will of freedom and independence. Also talking over the telephone, King Husayn asked Siwar al-Dhahab to convey a message of support from the Jordanian people to the Sudanese nation. The king wished the new Sudanese leader success in carrying out the wishes of the Sudanese people in bringing stability, prosperity and unity to the country, according to the Jordanian news agency.

LI XIANNIAN FETES GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION

OW102220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today met with Paulo Correia, first vice-chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea (Bissau), and his wife. Correia arrived here on April 4 on a vacation visit to China.

During the meeting at the state guesthouse here this evening, both Li and Correia reviewed with pleasure the daily strengthening and expanding friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Li said he was satisfied with the growth of bilateral relations. Correia expressed the hope for closer cooperation in varied ways. Later Li Xiannian gave a dinner for the Guinean (Bissau) guests. Present at the meeting were Li Xiannian's wife Lin Jiamei, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Jue.

INCREASED IMPORTS, EXPORTS WITH CUBA PLANNED

OW100852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Havana, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Cuba hopes to increase its total volume of bilateral trade with China through diversifying its exports to China, Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of external trade, said here today.

Currently, sugar is Cuba's sole export to China, which will buy 850,000 tons of sugar from Cuba this year.

Cabrisas explained the plans for diversification to visiting Chinese sugar investigation group. Commercial exchanges between China and Cuba which have increased greatly in recently years will reach a volume of 210 million U.S. dollars in 1985.

The Chinese group arrived here for a visit on March 28.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ON UPCOMING VISIT

OW100914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, preparing for a visit to China, told XINHUA today that the prospects for better Argentine-Chinese relations are "very bright."

Caputo described his planned April 14th trip to Beijing as an effort to develop closer ties following Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Argentina last year. He said there has been steady growth between the two countries in the areas of politics, trade and economics.

Caputo said he will meet with Chinese officials to discuss economics, politics and trade during his three-day stay in China.

BAHAMIAN SHIP FINED FOR OPERATING IN PRC WATERS

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Bahamian Ship Punished for Illegal Operation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A ship registered in the Bahamas has been punished by the harbor superintendency of the People's Republic of China for operating in Chinese territorial waters without permission.

The ship, the Smit Manila, was escorted out of Chinese territorial waters on the morning of April 7 after handing in a written apology and a fine.

An official of the superintendency told a XINHUA correspondent here today that the vessel, which salvaged materials from a sunken vessel 7.5 nautical miles south of Wuqiu Island in Meizhou Bay, off eastern China's Fujian Province, without permission from the Chinese authorities, contravened the "maritime traffice safety law of the People's Republic of China."

The ship belongs to Smit International-South East Asia (PTE) Limited of the Netherlands.

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF 3D SESSION OF 6TH NPC

3d Presidium Meeting

OW101202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC held its third meeting this morning.

The meeting adopted a draft resolution on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, a draft resolution on approving the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong," and a draft resolution on the establishment of a committee for drafting the basic law for the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It decided that these drafts be submitted to the NPC session for approval.

The meeting also approved the draft inheritance law, a draft resolution on authorizing the State Council to make provisional regulations or rules regarding reform of the economic structure and opening to the outside world, a draft resolution on the work report of the NPC Standing Committee, and a draft resolution on the work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The meeting also approved the namelist of candidates for membership of the NPC Standing Committee.

Prior to the adoption of the draft inheritance law of the PRC the meeting heard and approved a report given by Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, on his committee's examination of the draft inheritance law. Zhang Youyu also explained some problems concerning the draft inheritance law.

During the meeting, Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary general of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, delivered the "Report on Handling the Motions Submitted by Deputies of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC." He said that the current session received a total of 128 motions, of which 13 were submitted by delegations and 115 by groups, each of which is composed by at least 30 deputies. He added that of all the motions, 29 were about politics and law; 74 about financial and economic affairs; and 25 about education, science, culture, and public health. These motions contain highly important opinions on China's socialist legal system, state power, economic construction, education, science, culture, and public health. After consulting with the NPC's special committees, the Secretariat of the NPC session decided to refer 33 of the motions to these special committees for deliberations, pointing out that the NPC Standing Committee will decide whether or not these motions will be placed on the agenda of the NPC or the agenda of the NPC Standing Committee. Of these 33 motions, 12 will be examined by the Law Committee; another 12 by the Financial and Economic Committee; 4 by the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee; and 5 by the Nationalities Committee. With regard to the other 95 motions containing suggestion, criticism, and other opinions on the operations in various fields, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee will refer them to the relevant departments in accordance with the regulations of the "Organic Law of the NPC," and those departments will study the motions and be responsible for answering the deputies who have put forward the motions. Wang Hanbin added in his report that, as of 8 April, the Secretariat of the NPC session had received 1,089 proposals, criticisms, and opinions. He said the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee will work in coordination with the General Office of the State Council in sponsoring a meeting of leading members of departments concerned to study ways to handle these proposals, criticisms, and opinions, and will refer them to departments concerned, which will study them and be responsible for answering the deputies. Wang Hanbin's report was approved by the meeting. The Presidium meeting today was chaired by Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the Presidium.

## Closing Ceremony 10 Apr

OW110617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Third Session of the Sixth NPC closed this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People after fulfilling the various tasks on the agenda.

The session called on the people of all nationalities in the country to continually unite as one, work with one heart and one mind, achieve unity in understanding, act in concert, uphold the four basic principles, and advance valiantly along the line and on the principles formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in an effort to win a new great success in socialist modernization.

Since the session opened on 27 March, the deputies have discussed and examined in earnest the various reports, laws, and motions submitted to the session. This morning they held panel discussions on the draft resolutions and decisions adopted yesterday by the third meeting of the Presidium. The deputies were exceptionally excited when they had to decide on these resolutions and decisions, which will have immense effect on the political and economic life of our country. As early as a little past 1400, the deputies, each with a red identification pass on the chest, filed into the Great Hall of the People.

The permanent chairmen of the Presidium acted as executive chairmen for today's closing meeting. They were Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua.

When the executive chairmen of the meeting and Comrades Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao, and Ulanhu, along with other members of the Presidium, mounted the rostrum and took their seats, an ovation burst forth in the hall.

The meeting opened at 1500. Vice Chairman Chen Pixian, the executive chairman presiding over the meeting, declared: A total of 2,673 deputies are attending today's meeting. They constitute a quorum.

A resolution on the government work report was adopted at the meeting through a vote by show of hands. The resolution points out: The government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the State Council gives a realistic appraisal of our country's current situation and states both work achievements and existing problems. The principles and plans put forward by the State Council for further reforming the economic structure are correct and feasible. The measures that it has adopted to solve the problems in economic development are appropriate and must be implemented in earnest. The session is satisfied with the State Council's work over the past year and decides to approve this report. The resolution further points out: While strengthening the building of our material civilization at present and during the whole new historical period, great efforts should be made to intensify the building of a socialist spiritual civilization so that the people of the whole country will have ideals, morality, education, and sense of discipline and conscientiously uphold and resolutely enforce the Constitution, laws, and policies.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the 1985 plan for national economic and social development and approved the 1985 plan for the national economic and social development put forward by the State Council and the "Report on the 1985 Draft Plan for the National Economic and Social Development" by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.



The meeting then adopted a resolution on the execution of the state budget for 1984 and on the state budget for 1985 and decided to approve the 1985 state budget submitted by the State Council and the "report on the Execution of the 1984 State Budget and on the 1985 Draft State Budget" made by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance.

The session expressed satisfaction with the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question through negotiations between the Chinese and British Governments. Today's meeting adopted a decision on ratification of the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong" and approved this Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong question, including its three annexes, signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the Chinese Government on 19 December 1984.

The meeting approved a decision on setting up a committee for drafting a basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. It decided to set up a committee, which will be made up of specialists and public figures from all sectors, including Hong Kong compatriots, to take charge of the drafting of the basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In order to ensure the smooth progress of the work on reforming the economic structure and opening to the outside world, today's meeting approved a decision on authorizing the State Council to formulate provisional regulations governing work on reforming the economic structure and opening to the outside world.

In the last few days, delegations to the meeting have enthusiastically deliberated the draft inheritance law of the PRC. Based on the opinions brought up by the deputies to the session, the NPC Law Committee reviewed and revised the draft law. The deputies believed that the revised inheritance law is feasible. Today the session approved the inheritance law of the PRC. Thus, this important Chinese law on the inheritance of personal property has officially come into being.

Today's session adopted a resolution on the work report by the NPC Standing Committee, approved the work report made by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee, and expressed satisfaction over the work accomplished by the NPC Standing Committee since the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. The meeting called on the Standing Committee to better exercise its functions and powers entrusted by the Constitution; to bring into full play the role of supreme organ of state power; and to work for the promotion of socialist democracy, the perfection of the socialist legal system, and the speeding-up of the work on socialist modernization.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the work reports by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The resolution expressed satisfaction over the work by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate over the past year.

The meeting also elected Deputy Huang Yukun as member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC.

The agenda of the meeting was finished at 1540. When the closing of the session was announced by Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, all deputies stood as the military band struck up the national anthem.

Seated on the rostrum today were the comrades of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu;



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Vice Premiers Li Peng and Tian Jiyun, Wu Xueqian, and Wang Bingqian;

President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Yang Yichen.

Also seated on the rostrum were Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Huang Huoqing, Wang Heshou, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Zian, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, Liu Jingji, Hua Luogeng, Huang Dingchen, Su Ziheng.

Present at today's meeting were: other members of the State Council, members of the Standing Committee, and members of the CPPCC National Committee; responsible persons of the various committees of the NPC, the various departments of the NPC Standing Committee, departments directly under the CPC Central Committee, institutions directly subordinate to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the various departments and arms of service of the PLA, and the various mass organizations; as well as some diplomatic envoys to foreign countries who had returned to China for the occasion.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present at the meeting as visitors.

#### Editorial Hails Conclusion

HK110850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Be Sure To Win Victory in the Initial Battle -- Hailing the Conclusion of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth NPC victoriously concluded yesterday. The Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC also concluded 2 days before.

These two sessions were successful. They displayed the spirit of democracy, seeking truth from facts, reform, and boldness for advancing. In the past 2 weeks the NPC deputies have seriously examined and discussed the government work report and other reports, and discussed the great plans for economic construction, reform of the economic structure, and building the legal system; and the CPPCC members have put forward many good views and suggestions. The Third Session of the Sixth NPC passed the "Decision on Authorizing the State Council To Formulate Interim Regulations or Rules on Reform of the Economic Structure and Opening Up to the World" and the "PRC Law on Inheritance," and approved the Chinese and British Governments' "joint declaration on the issue of Hong Kong." These will play a major role in further consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, stimulating reform and the four modernizations, and promoting the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report on "the current economic situation and reform of the economic structure" was highly evaluated by the two sessions. The NPC deputies and CPPCC members held that this report broke away from conventions by focusing on questions of primary concern to the people of the whole nation; it made an all-round and incisive analysis of the situation, and did not exaggerate achievements, cover up shortcomings, or underestimate difficulties; it sought truth from facts and gained the people's trust. The report set forth correct principles and arrangements for further reform of the economic structure and advanced appropriate measures for solving a number of problems that have appeared in the course of economic development. This report will further unify the understanding of the people of the whole country and will greatly help to enhance their confidence and morale.

"The situation in view and strategy in mind." In unifying people's understanding it is first necessary to have unified understanding of the situation and obtain a correct view of it so as to formulate correct policies and accurately implement them. In an era of great social change, with complex conditions and rapid changes, it is all the more necessary to keep clear-headed, judge the hour and size up the situation, stick to correct orientation, and avoid unnecessary mistakes. China's political and economic situation has improved year by year since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. People have seen from personal experience that two major changes have already occurred in China's economic development. One is that the proportions of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry are now relatively well-balanced; the other is that the proportions of consumption and accumulation are now relatively well-balanced; production and construction have developed rapidly, and there has been a marked improvement in people's living standards. This is a change of great significance. It is something we hoped for many years in the past but never attained. It shows that socialist economic construction is following a new path suited to our national conditions. This is the result of unswervingly carrying out reforms and implementing the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the world.

Of course, as the government work report pointed out, since the majority of cadres lack experience in reform of the urban economic structure, there have been certain mistakes in our work. With the added impact of unhealthy trends, there are still a number of problems in our economic life. However these after all are problems on our path ahead. The CPC Central Committee and State Council have discovered these problems in good time and adopted a series of effective measures, which have yielded notable results. Many deputies pointed out that it is necessary to remain clear-headed and not lose our heads when the situation is good, and to keep clear-headed and avoid panicky errors when certain problems crop up. This is the proper boldness and bearing of revolutionaries. When the ship of the era is forging ahead, it will certainly encounter waves and whirlpools, and there is nothing strange or fearful about that; if we lower the sails and drop anchor when we meet waves and whirlpools, we will be unable to reach the shore of victory.

Ideals are a great motivation for carrying out reform, and reform is a great practice of realizing ideals. The two sessions held that it was extremely correct and necessary for Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently to stress having ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. Striving to realize ideals is something that has different contents in different periods of history. During the period of the new democratic revolution, people with the great ideal of communists were bound to battle heroically to overthrow the three great mountains; during the period of socialist construction, people with the great ideal of communism are bound to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations, and be bold in reform and in opening up the way to forge ahead. The billion Chinese people are all Shuns and Yaos [legendary Chinese emperors]; the era demands that the people of all nationalities become people with this great ideal.

Earnestly strengthening discipline and resolutely correcting unhealthy trends is an important condition for ensuring the healthy development of reform. Unhealthy trends do extremely great harm to reform, to the state and people, and to the building of material and spiritual civilization. We must resolutely correct them in accordance with the policies and laws of the party and state. The resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC on the government work report pointed out that it is absolutely impermissible for any organization or individual to violate laws and flout discipline, enrich themselves at the state's expense, or profit at the expense of the consumers, under the pretext of reform and opening up to the world.

The NPC deputies and CPPCC members unanimously held that it is necessary to be both resolute and cautious in correcting unhealthy trends. It is necessary to act according to circumstances, draw clear lines of demarcation, promote uprightness, suppress evil, deal cautiously with problems, be fair and impartial in dealing out rewards and punishments, and protect and bring into play the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for reform in order to enable the reforms to proceed smoothly along the socialist orientation.

The year 1985 is the first year of all-round reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities, and is also the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It is therefore a key year. During this year we must carry out reforms in many aspects, and in particular take a major stride in reforming the wage system and price structure. The task is heavy and arduous. We already have the general concept and blueprint for reform of the economic structure, the action guideline of "acting unswervingly and cautiously to ensure victory in the initial battle," and the specific action program set forth in the government work report. With all these, we are filled with confidence in victory.

"The tide and the wind are right for hoisting sail." Our country is now at this extremely favorable moment. The people of all nationalities should unite as one, work in concert, and hoist the sail of reform; the ship of our great motherland will surely forge ahead still faster!

#### Resolution on Zhao Work Report

OW110050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Report on the Work of the Government

(Adopted by Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth NPC of the PRC has seriously deliberated the government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the State Council. The session holds that the report has made a realistic appraisal of China's current situation and discussed both our achievements and existing problems. The policies and plans put forward by the State Council for further restructuring the economy are correct and feasible. The measures adopted by the State Council for solving some problems in economic development are appropriate and must be implemented seriously. The session is satisfied with the work of the State Council in the past year and decides to approve the report.

The session holds: In order to promote the cause of socialist modernization in our country, we must adhere to the principle -- be steadfast, be prudent in fighting the first battle, and be sure to win; lose no time to continue restructuring the economy step by step; persistently enliven domestic economy; invigorate enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized state-run enterprises; and improve the economic efficiency of the whole society. At the same time, we must continue to adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world; fully rely on and take advantage of our existing material and technical forces on the basis of independence and self-reliance, actively use foreign capital; and import advanced foreign technologies and management methods. In this year, we should take an important step in the reform of the wage system and the reform of the pricing system. We should make sustained efforts for several years to gradually establish a rational pricing system; improve the management of market prices; and strive to maintain the basic stability of the prices as a whole.



We should gradually eliminate the egalitarian practice in current wage system; seriously implement the socialist principle of distribution according to work; and ensure that the income of the workers and staff members and the living standards of the people in both urban and rural areas will rise with the development of production. We should pay attention to implementing the already-formulated measures for improving the wages and working and living conditions of intellectuals, particularly the broad masses of teachers and scientific and technological personnel. In the course of reform, we must step up investigations and studies; firmly improve and bring to perfection the regulation, control, and management of macroeconomic activities; strictly control credit and money circulation; further improve economic legislation; enforce financial and banking discipline; practice strict economy; and oppose wastes to ensure a sound development of China's national economy.

The session holds: In the course of implementing the 1985 plan for national economic and social development, we must continue to adhere to the principle of being practical and realistic and making steady progress; prevent and correct the phenomenon of unduly seeking high growth rate; continue to take the improvement of the economic efficiency of the society as the focus of the economic work as a whole; and under this premise, achieve a realistic growth rate. While developing the economy, we must energetically develop education and strive to make a fairly big increase in the educational funds if the state financial resources permit.

The session holds: The new unhealthy practices that have appeared recently are impeding the smooth progress of reform and opening to the outside world. We must resolutely stop and correct them. It is absolutely impermissible for any units and individuals to violate law and discipline in the name of reform or opening to the outside world and seek private gains at the expense of the state and the consumers. We must strengthen supervision over all quarters; take economic, administrative, and legal measures; implement correct policies; oppose bureaucracy; stop all unhealthy practices; and continue to push forward the reform -- a great undertaking -- in a more smooth and sound way.

The session holds: At present and throughout the new period, we must energetically step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization while building up material civilization. We should strengthen education in lofty ideals, moral integrity, general knowledge, discipline, and the legal system; advocate the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people, work, science, and socialism; carry forward the fine traditions of working hard and building up the country through thrift and hard work; oppose capitalist, feudalistic, and other decadent thinking; make the people throughout the country have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline; and seriously defend and resolutely implement the Constitution, other laws, and policies. All propaganda, cultural, and educational departments must follow such a principle; that is, a principle of striving to do work well and serving the people and socialism. At present, the political situation of stability and unity in our country is becoming more consolidated and enhanced day by day; socialist democracy and legal system are being gradually strengthened and perfected; the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland has taken a big step forward with the successful settlement of the Hong Kong question; China's international standing has been further elevated due to its adherence to a foreign policy maintaining independence, keeping initiative in its own hands, and upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence; we have made great achievements in socialist modernization; and our great motherland is becoming more and more prosperous daily.



The Third Session of the Sixth NPC appeals: The people of all nationalities throughout the country should continue to unite as one in thought and deed, uphold the four cardinal principles, advance courageously in the direction of the principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and strive for new and great victories in the cause of socialist modernization.

#### Resolution on Economic, Social Plan

OW110018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the 1985 Plan for National Economic and Social Development

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China approves the 1985 plan for national economic and social development submitted by the State Council and approves the "Report on the Draft of the 1985 Plan for National Economic and Social Development" delivered by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

#### Resolution on State Budget

OW110440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on Implementation of the 1984 State Budget and the State Budget for 1985.

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, after deliberation and on the basis of an examination report by the Financial and Economic Committee, has decided to approve the 1985 state budget submitted by the State Council and to approve State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian's "Report on Implementation of the 1984 State Budget and the Draft State Budget for 1985."

#### Hong Kong Basic Law Committee

OW102032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of a Committee for Drafting the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has decided to establish the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to take charge of drafting the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The committee for drafting the basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is responsible to the NPC. When the National People's Congress is not in session, the committee is responsible to the Standing Committee of the NPC.

The Committee for Drafting the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative is made up of personages and experts of all quarters, including countrymen in Hong Kong. The list of their names will be determined and made public by the Standing Committee of the NPC.

#### Formulating Interim Regulations

OW102106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on Authorizing the State Council to Formulate Interim Regulations or Rules on Reform of the Economic Structure and Opening to the Outside World

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

To ensure the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure and the work of opening to the outside world, the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress has decided that, on the basis of the Constitution, and under the premise that the relevant laws and the basic principles of the relevant decisions adopted by the NPC and its Standing Committee are not contravened, the State Council may, when necessary, formulate and promulgate interim regulations or rules concerning reform of the economic structure and issues of opening to the outside world, and report them to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record. After being tested in practice and when conditions have become ripe, these interim regulations or rules shall be codified into law by the NPC or the Standing Committee of the NPC.

#### Resolution on Standing Committee

OW110450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Report on the Work of the National People's Congress Standing Committee

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has approved the work report made by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and has expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Standing Committee since the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

The session calls on the Standing Committee to better exercise the functions and powers vested in it by the Constitution; to strengthen its supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution and laws and over administrative, judicial, and procuratorial work; to strengthen legislation, especially economic legislation; to further strengthen its organization and systems and the work of its various special committees in order to give full play to its role as the highest organ of state power; and to strive to develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, and promote socialist modernization.

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### Resolution on Supreme Court Work

OW110438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Court

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has approved President Zheng Tianxiang's "Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Court" and has expressed satisfaction with the work of the Supreme People's Court over the past year.

#### Resolution on Supreme Procuratorate

OW110436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985)

The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has approved Procurator General Yang Yichen's "Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate" and has expressed satisfaction with the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate over the past year.

#### CHINESE WRITERS ASSOCIATION'S REGULATIONS

HK100923 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 3

["Regulations of the Chinese Writers Association (Adopted in Principle by the 4th Congress of the Association on 5 January and Revised and Finalized by the 2d Meeting of the Presidium of the Association on 29 March")]

[Text] General Rules

Article 1 The Chinese Writers Association is a specialized mass group of writers of all the nationalities of China united on a voluntary basis.

Article 2 Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese Writers Association takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a guide, upholds the direction of making literature and art serve the people and serve socialism, carries the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," shows full respect for the laws governing literature and art, promotes democracy in literature and art, guarantees freedom in creation, and unites and organizes writers of all nationalities of the country in carrying out creative labor and developing and enlivening socialist literature with Chinese characteristics in a struggle to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and realize socialist modernization.

Article 3 The Chinese Writers Association encourages writers to study hard, to get deeply involved with life, to emancipate the mind, to show the courage to create the new, to promote diversity in subject matter, and literary form and the free competition of various styles and schools of art, and to continuously improve the ideological and artistic levels of literary creations. It cites and gives awards for fine creations.

Article 4 The Chinese Writers Association organizes and stimulates activities involving literary comments and studies; promotes and encourages free discussion among holders of different viewpoints and different schools of thought; realistically guarantees the right to make criticisms and counter-criticisms; and works toward the healthy development of socialist literature.

Article 5 The Chinese Writers Association energetically unearths and trains new forces involved in literary writing and criticism and strives to enlarge the socialist literary ranks.

Article 6 The Chinese Writers Association shows respect for the traditions and features of the literature of various minority nationalities, energetically trains writers of minority nationalities, encourages the development of the literature of various minority nationalities, and strengthens literary exchanges among various nationalities.

Article 7 The Chinese Writers Association maintains extensive contacts with various mass literary societies and magazines devoted to enlivening socialist literature and renders them help where necessary and possible.

Article 8 The Chinese Writers Association widely unites all patriotic writers of all nationalities of the country, including those of Taiwan Province, Hong Kong, and Macao and those among Overseas Chinese and continuously seeks to expand and strengthen the patriotic literary united front.

Article 9 In line with the principles laid down in the Constitution, the Chinese Writers Association upholds the democratic rights and legitimate economic rights and interests of its members, safeguards its members' personal freedom and their freedom to carry out literary activities.

Article 10 The Chinese Writers Association energetically promotes literary exchanges between China and other countries, introduces Chinese literature to foreign countries, participates in international literary activities, and strengthens friendly relations with writers all over the world in an effort to promote the cause of world peace.

#### Members

Article 11 All those people who subscribe to this association's regulations and who have had literary works, theory-related comments, research-related works, and translations measuring up to set standards published, or have outstanding records of involvement in literary editing, teaching, and organizational efforts, can become members upon application by the person concerned through the recommendation of two members of the association or any of its local branches, subject to investigation and approval by the Secretariat of the association.

Article 12 The members of this association have the obligation to observe its regulations, pay membership fees and participate in its various activities; have the right to vote and stand for election and the right to dismiss the leaders of this association falling short of its requirements; and have the right to put forth criticisms and views to the association, the right to enjoy its welfare facilities, and other rights. The members of this association have the freedom to give up membership.



Article 13 The members of this association have the right to demand its protection where their personal freedom, fruits of labor, copyright, and other economic rights and interests are encroached upon, while this association has the duty to defend them and even lodge a complaint with the procuratorial and judicial organs.

Article 14 If a member of this association commits a serious offense against its regulations or forfeits his citizenship because of his crime, his membership is suspended or revoked, subject to approval by the Presidium of the association.

#### Organization

Article 15 The organ with supreme power of this association is its congress whose deputies are separately elected by its members in various parts of the country. During the closing period of the congress, the council undertakes to carry out its functions. During the closing period of the council, the Presidium takes charge of the association's work as a standing body in charge.

Article 16 The congress of the association meets every 3 years, as convened by the council. Where necessary, the council is allowed to advance or postpone the date of its convention, the convocation of the congress not to be delayed for more than 1 year.

Article 17 The council is made up of councillors elected at the congress, who undertake to carry out the decisions of the congress. The council meets once every year, as called by the Presidium. Where necessary, the Presidium is allowed to advance or postpone the date of its convention, the date of its convocation not to be delayed for more than 1 and 1/2 years.

Article 18 The Presidium is made up of a chairman and some vice chairmen and members elected at the council. It undertakes to carry out the decisions of the congress and the council. The meeting of the Presidium is called by its chairman in case of need. A meeting is held at least every 6 months.

Article 19 The Presidium recommends a number of people to form a Secretariat, which undertakes to take care of the association's routine work. Various work organs are set up in case of need.

Article 20 A number of advisers are recommended by the congress or employed by the Presidium. The advisers can attend council and Presidium meetings as observers playing an advisory and stimulating role in the business of the writers association.

Article 21 This association renders guidance and help for its branches set up in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, in regard to the guidelines for literary work and relevant business matters.

In light of local conditions, the branches of this association in various areas separately formulate their own regulations and recruit their own members.

The members of this association who live in different areas can at the same time join the local branches.

### Operating Funds

Article 22 The sources of this association's funds are: 1) state subsidies; 2) income from various cultural enterprises and undertakings launched by this association; 3) social contributions; 4) membership fees.

This association energetically serves the welfare of writers, setting up sites for writing, giving needy writers allowances for trips taken in connection with writing, providing extra allowances for living expenses for writers who are old and weak and often ill, or who are plagued by some other particular problems.

### Supplementary Article

Article 23 The right to revise this association's regulations belongs to its congress.

### SHANDONG COUNTY LEADERS WORK IN PRACTICAL WAY

HK100544 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by DAZHONG RIBAO reporter Wu Zhentian and correspondent Liu Chuanheng: "Shandong's Feicheng County Does Practical Work According to Its Capabilities"]

[Text] In the course of economic reforms, the Feicheng County CPC Committee and government have kept a clear head, acted according to their capabilities, undertaken overall planning, paid attention to practical results and, in a down-to-earth spirit, led the masses in "becoming better-off." For this reason they were praised by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who recently came here on an inspection tour.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the county has persisted in advancing in the course of readjustment and has constantly taken new steps in industrial and agricultural production. Last year the gross value of its industrial production reached 136 million yuan, an increase of 10 percent over 1983; total agricultural income reached 471 million yuan, an increase of 128 million yuan, or 37.5 percent over 1983; and the peasant per capita net income was 428 yuan, an increase of 128 yuan or 42.7 percent over 1983. In this excellent situation some cadres have gradually become hotheaded. Intending to take three steps in two, some advocated high growth in the gross value of agricultural production and the construction of new villages and small cities and towns, with the result that some towns and townships formulated plans for overfulfilling or doubling production targets in excess of their actual capabilities; some blindly expanded the scope of capital construction regardless of their own resources; some went in for ostentation and extravagance to such an extent that they compelled the masses to build new villages regardless of the practical possibilities; and some raised funds for the construction of township government buildings regardless of the weal and woe of the masses, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the local people. Promptly perceiving this new problem, on the one hand, the county CPC Committee and government refrained from dampening but fully affirmed the enthusiasm of the cadres at the grass-roots level in carrying out their work well and in achieving the objective of doubling their output value as speedily as possible; on the other hand, the county CPC Committee and government organized district and township cadres in studying the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee, summing up experiences, both positive and negative, in leading economic work in the past 30-odd years, correctly understanding the economic growth of the county, and correctly evaluating the county's economic foundation and the living standards of the peasant masses.

On the basis of seeking unity of thinking, the county adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts in the course of economic reforms, acted according to its capabilities, and paid attention to practical results.

1. It set its agricultural targets both energetically and reliably, leaving some margin. When drawing up the agricultural production plans for this year, most towns and townships proposed that the growth for this year should be a little higher than that for last year. In light of power shortage and the practical problems that had cropped up following the readjustment of the industrial setup, the county CPC Committee and government reduced the growth of total agricultural income from 37.5 percent last year to 25 percent and the growth of per capita income from 42.7 percent last year to 25 percent. According to this readjustment, the growth rate has dropped to a certain extent. But judging from the economic results as a whole, the county's total agricultural income this year will still increase by 100 million yuan over last year and the per capita net income will increase by 100 yuan. Both the cadres and masses are quite satisfied with the plan, which is geared to actual circumstances.

2. It reduced investment in capital construction to ensure the fulfillment of key construction projects involved in the doubling of output value. At the end of last year the county authorities planned to make an investment of 2 million yuan in the construction of a beautiful guesthouse, and decided to allocate 400,000 yuan this year for this construction project. Later, taking into account the economic and financial difficulties of the county and the many projects that should be carried out, they changed their original plan. They allocated only 100,000 yuan for the maintenance of the guesthouse and used the rest of the funds in building key projects and schools.

3. It reduced nonproductive expenditures and lightened the burden of the peasants in various ways. The county CPC Committee and government has drawn up regulations on lightening the burden on the peasants, explicitly stipulating that the accumulation funds and the public welfare funds retained for the collective should not exceed 3-5 percent of the net income, that subsidies for cadres and administrative expenses should be restricted to within 1 percent, that no departments or units are allowed to apportion expenses among the masses under any pretexts, and that the peasants have the right to reject payment of any expenses apportioned willfully in violation of the will of the masses and in excess of their burden. Since the beginning of this year, the county CPC Committee has promptly curbed such unhealthy practices as raising funds to build township government buildings or small towns.

4. It proceeded from reality in developing welfare undertakings and refrained from commandism and uniformity. There are six administrative villages in Nanshang Township, Wangzhuang District. This year the township authorities put forward a unified plan for the construction of new villages, which stipulated that all house doors should front on the street. Perceiving this situation, the county CPC Committee immediately put a stop to this and educated the cadres in understanding that good things cannot be done in one day, that it is necessary to carry out the construction of new villages by stages and in groups according to the wishes and capabilities of the masses, and that no coercive measures should be taken in this matter. Thus, rational arrangements have been made for the construction of new villages in this township.

Because the Feicheng County CPC Committee and Government have proceeded from reality and worked in a down-to-earth manner, they have succeeded in consolidating and developing the excellent situation throughout the county. At present the 740,000 peasants in the county are meticulously managing the wheat fields and making preparations for spring cultivation and sowing. The 700,000 mu of wheat is coming along fine and afforestation work is in full swing.

## Commentator's Article

HK100548 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Seek Truth From Facts, Make Steady Progress"]

[Text] "A person may drive his car safely up a steep hill but roll it over on a level ground because he is careful in difficult circumstances but becomes careless in easy ones." There is much truth in this old saying. Reviewing the history of our country's economic development, we can see similar cases. When the situation is grim, one becomes clear-headed and when the situation takes a turn for the better, one becomes hotheaded. Some of our comrades have committed such an error. The masses are very much afraid of this error. Frequently conducting investigation among the masses and learning from them can help us keep a clear head.

Today this newspaper carries a news item on how the leading comrades in Shandong's Feicheng County have kept a clear head in an excellent situation and led the masses in doing a solid job. In recent years Feicheng's industrial and agricultural production and the peasants' income have increased considerably and their "car" is running on "level ground." When circumstances are favorable some leading comrades become hotheaded, intending to "take three steps in two" and to achieve "high growth in three aspects." Fortunately they have sobered up.

These changing moods, now hotheaded, now coolheaded, are quite typical. Now not many people are afraid of policy changes but quite a few people are afraid that their leaders will become hotheaded. In the past, when circumstances were favorable, the masses often kept calm because they were quite clear about their resources and potentials. Some leading comrades were liable to become hotheaded because in the years when some people craved for greatness and success, talked irresponsibly, and acted rashly, becoming hotheaded often made them gain extra advantages and not come to grief. High speed and targets, whether inflated or not, meant achievement.

Naturally, this era ended following the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but the mistake of being hotheaded has not been completely eliminated among some comrades. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly called our attention to this problem. In his government work report at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang especially stressed that in economic construction it is imperative to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and making steady progress and to resolutely avoid the phenomena of blindly seeking or competing for high growth rates. This is an important guiding ideology in China's economic construction.

The current situation is really fine. There is political stability across the country and a new situation of sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development has emerged. However, we should see not only the positive side but also notice the difficulties and shortcomings. Take Feicheng County for example. The peasant per capita net income last year was only 428 yuan. The well-to-do peasant households account for only one-third of total households in the county, the majority of peasant households are still not better off, and a few are still very poor. Taking the country as a whole, the peasant per capita net income was only 350-odd yuan, still a far cry from the "better-off level."

Leading comrades at all levels should cherish the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism aroused in recent years. It is not easy to arouse enthusiasm but it is easy to dampen it.



The peasants have enough to eat and wear but under no circumstances should we think that since they "have regained their strength," we should "take advantage of the popular feelings" and engage in such things as the "great leap forward" and the "launching of satellites." We should genuinely cherish the enthusiasm of the masses and, like Feicheng County, encourage genuine enthusiasm, pay attention to practical results, and do practical work.

Zong Ze, a noted general of the Song Dynasty, wrote a poem to describe the unhurried manner of a general leading his troops. The poem reads in part: "Having sized up the situation and decided on the way to deal with it, the general led his troops in marching slowly and quietly." In carrying out the four modernizations program, we should, as in fighting a battle, call on our "generals" to gain a clear understanding of the situation, have a good grasp of the policies, and lead the troops in seeking truth from facts and making steady progress.

#### PLA HALTED IN ILLEGAL BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT

HK101010 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0955 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Report: "The Chinese Army Has Basically Checked the Unhealthy Trend of Engaging in Illegal Commercial Business" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- During an interview with a reporter of this news agency, Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, said today that the Chinese Army has basically checked the unhealthy trend of engaging in illegal commercial business.

Huang Yukun said: In recent years, the Army has involved itself more and more in business activities and some irregularities have appeared in them. For example, some Army units used public money to enter into joint ventures with foreign companies or with civilian organizations at home; some units dealt in and resold at a profit materials that are in short supply or in great demand and that should be bought under state control; some people in the Army even participated in smuggling activities and sold smuggled goods; some senior Army officers took the positions of company manager or chairman of boards; a small number of military personnel on active duty even went to open market fairs to peddle farm products from their units wearing their Army uniforms. All of this has left a very bad impression among the people.

He said: After the State Council decided to prohibit all party and government institutions and cadres from doing business, the Central Military Commission immediately took urgent measures to prohibit military personnel on active duty from doing commercial business of any form or running any business enterprises, to seriously check all illegal business activities that had occurred, and to examine and check all companies and enterprises run by Army units.

He said: Military orders must be strictly obeyed by all Army units. At present, as a result, all "trading companies" run by Army units have been closed. All military personnel on active duty have withdrawn from business companies and enterprises. The remaining companies run by the Army have all registered themselves with the authorities concerned. In accordance with the policies laid down by the central authorities, those which should be closed have been closed, and those which may continue to operate have separated themselves from Army units and have begun to bear all profits and losses themselves and have been subjected to management by the local civilian departments concerned.

In conclusion, he said: Henceforth, the Army's production and business activities will mainly serve the purpose of improving the material and cultural life of the troops and of lightening the people's burdens rather than making profits.

JINGJI RIBAO DISCUSSES FOREIGN CONTRACTS LAW

HK280905 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Criterion for Foreign Economic Relations"]

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress has passed "The PRC Law of Economic Contracts Involving Foreigners." This is an important law promulgated since the adoption of the open-door policy in our country. Its promulgation and implementation will surely further promote the development of our country's foreign economic relations and trade.

In recent years, our country's foreign economic relations and trade has developed quite a lot. The number of contracts signed with foreign businessmen has greatly increased and are also more varied than before, thus urgently requiring a law to protect the legal rights and interests of parties concerned in economic contracts involving foreigners. In the past, when economic contracts involving foreigners were signed, foreign friends often raised questions about the relevant laws. Now, various laws applicable to economic contracts involving foreigners have been explicitly stipulated in the "Law of Economic Contracts Involving Foreigners." With these stipulations, we can clear up the worries of foreign friends who thought the contracts they signed were groundless in law.

Economic contracts involving foreigners are written agreements signed according to law by foreign businessmen and economic organizations of our country to define the relationships of respective rights and obligations in their effort to carry out economic cooperation; they are not only the basis for the contracted parties concerned to perform their rights and obligations, but also the basis for conducting mediation, arbitration and prosecution, and resolving disputes. Because the parties concerned in economic contracts involving foreigners belong to countries of different social systems with different economic structures, have different political and legal concepts, and hold different points of view, when carrying out this work, it is necessary to conduct serious negotiations and do a good job in signing the contracts.

The contents of contracts should be complete, the clauses should be unequivocal, and the rights and obligations of both parties concerned should be reciprocal. Once the signed economic contracts involving foreigners become effective, the contracting parties concerned must comprehensively and strictly perform every obligation stipulated in the contracts. Neither side should unilaterally revise or supplement the clauses of contracts. If, due to the development and change of circumstances, it is necessary to effect necessary revision and addition to the clauses of contracts, through consultation and agreement the parties concerned should sign the revision or supplementary agreements. Neither side should unilaterally abrogate the contracts or refuse to execute some stipulated clauses in the contracts; otherwise, the party which breaks the contract should compensate the other party for the economic losses incurred as a result.

Our country always regards "equality and mutual benefit" and "attaching importance to contracts and keeping promises" as the criterion for carrying out foreign economic activities. In their economic dealings with foreigners, the companies, enterprises, or other economic organizations of our country should establish the concept of putting reputation first. In doing business and running enterprises, making money or losing money and success or failure are all common occurrences. It is necessary to have an overall perception of the whole situation and a long-term outlook. We just cannot fail to honor contracts or break contracts simply because of temporary loss or failure.

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One fundamental experience of some of the world's well-run companies and enterprises is to pay attention to reputation; and to establish reputation we must strictly and comprehensively execute the contracts. We should strengthen the education in law for the vast numbers of cadres and masses and strictly act according to law. Meanwhile, we should train a batch of professionals to guarantee the implementation of "The Law of Economic Contracts Involving Foreigners."

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF PARTY SPIRIT

OW082148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 8 Apr 85

[XINHUA commentator: "Intensifying Education on Party Spirit Is an Important Aspect in Party Rectification"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA) -- Intensifying education on party spirit is a highly important aspect in the second-stage party rectification. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification: points out that the tasks for the present party rectification are the achievement of ideological unity, rectification of the party's work style, strengthening of discipline, and purification of the party organization. These tasks cannot be accomplished unless we earnestly intensify education on party spirit.

This year is a year in which the nation's economic reform will be launched in breadth and depth. We should realize that as we continue to enliven the economy and open our nation to the outside world, we must pay greater attention to checking the inroads of capitalist ideas.

This requirement can be explained by the appearance of unhealthy tendencies in society not so long ago. Such being the case, emphasizing the need in heightening party members' political and ideological consciousness through intensifying education on party spirit among them is especially significant for reform's sound development.

Party spirit, which is a collective manifestation of the proletariat's class character, covers the requirements in many respects. Presently we must pay special attention to the following four:

First, we must intensify educating party members that their objective is to serve the people wholeheartedly. We must help each and every party member -- particularly those who are also cadres -- understand that serving the people wholeheartedly is our party's only objective, and that on this basis they should correctly handle the relationship between individual affluence and common prosperity, between the affluence of a small group of people and the prosperity of the state, and between those who have already become affluent and those who will become affluent later.

As far as cadres of party and government organs at various levels are concerned, they should also display the spirit of serving the people humbly as well as the noble character of enjoying the fruits of affluence only after the nation has become prosperous.

Second, we must intensify education on communist ideals. Because the realization of communism is the objective of the party's operations in all areas, including economic reform, when we do our work, we must consider whether or not it helps realize communist ideals. Also, when we discuss communist ideals, we must willingly throw ourselves into construction and reform and work hard to build our country into a strong one.

Third, we must educate party members to understand that partial interests must be subordinate to the interests of the whole. As our reform means enlivening the microeconomic operations with more liberal policies, as well as exercising more efficient macroeconomic management, all areas and units must place their own interests beneath those of the state. This means that any operation should be subordinate to the need of the whole, including those that seem to be feasible for some areas but that are unfeasible from an overall point of view. Conversely, they should also obey the whole situation in handling what seems to be unfeasible for some local areas, but feasible for the overall areas.

Fourth, we must educate party members that all orders and prohibitions will be strictly enforced. Our reform is a highly complicated undertaking. While we must encourage all areas and units to explore and experiment independently, we must make sure that in handling those issues involving the overall situation or an extensive scope, they must strictly follow the unified planning of the Central Committee and the State Council and must never go their own way. This requires strict discipline, and the highest standard for observing discipline is to preserve and implement the policies of the party and the state.

We are convinced that wherever education on party spirit has been successfully carried out, a new situation for party rectification will appear there.



FUJIAN CIRCULAR ON CHECKING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

OW090437 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] In its "Circular on Firmly Checking Unhealthy Tendencies" issued yesterday, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee points out that as the current mainstream is marked by vigorous socialist economic development being powerfully expedited by reform and open policies, we must be fully aware of and firmly check the new unhealthy tendencies which have appeared under the new situation and are interfering in and undermining the normal progress of reform. Primarily, the highly harmful unhealthy tendencies in Fujian today are: party and government organs and cadres engaging in commercial business and operating enterprises; speculative selling and buying of foreign exchange and goods in short supply; reckless hiking of commodity prices and reckless issuing of bonuses and awards in kind; duplicating and propagating pornographic videotapes for profit; selling tabloids containing preposterous and obscene material; and so forth. Quite a few of these unhealthy practices have been launched by some leading organs and party-member cadres. Regardless of the central authorities' repeated instructions, leading cadres of some units have still not taken any action in strictly enforcing orders and prohibitions. This is impermissible under party discipline, government regulations, and state law.

To firmly check these unhealthy tendencies, the provincial party committee has put forward the following six requirements:

1. Units engaged in second-stage party rectification must consider it their primary tasks to curb new unhealthy tendencies, heighten their party spirit, strengthen discipline, and expedite and ensure the progress of reform; they must ensure that these tasks are properly accomplished. Units engaged in first-stage party rectification must consider these tasks as essential requirements for consolidating and developing the results of party rectification. Units where party rectification has not yet begun should take precautionary measures to keep in check these unhealthy practices.

2. Party committees at all levels must earnestly organize their members to study and implement the guidelines set forth by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; to earnestly study and comprehend Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national conference on science and technology as well as the speeches of other leading comrades of the Central Committee on curbing new unhealthy tendencies in order to increase their understanding of the nature and danger of these new unhealthy practices and heighten their awareness of the importance and urgency in curbing them; and to earnestly implement these guidelines in dealing with real problems.

It is necessary to intensify education of the broad section of party members and cadres on the basic objective of serving the people wholeheartedly and the need to have stronger party spirit and a higher sense of party discipline. They must be educated on the need to correctly handle the relationships between partial, individual interests, and interests of the whole, the party, the state, and the people; between relaxation and control of policies; between material civilization and spiritual civilization; and between reform and party style. They must be helped in unifying their thinking and actions with the party Central Committee's lines, principles, and policies and in heightening their consciousness of checking new unhealthy tendencies.

3. All party members of party organizations at all levels are duty bound to take actions to curb unhealthy tendencies. Starting from the top level, party organizations at one level should supervise the work at the next lower level, and organizations at all levels should investigate their situations, report their finds, and correct their mistakes. The results should be reported to higher levels, step by step, beginning with the lower-level units. Leading organs and cadres should set an example for other people. They must begin with themselves and the work around them. Organs directly affiliated to the provincial party committee must play an exemplary role in the process. All localities, departments, or units found to have ignored unhealthy tendencies, or have failed to take prompt action to correct them, shall have the responsibilities of their leaders investigated.

4. When facts have been verified, party committees, discipline-inspection commissions, party rectification offices, and judicial organs at all levels must sternly punish those whose cases are particularly serious and have particularly harmful effects. Their cases should also be publicized in newspapers so that they can serve as a warning to others. The main culprits should be punished according to party discipline or administrative regulations. Those whose cases are serious should be dismissed, expelled from the party, or duly punished according to law.

5. To correct new unhealthy practices, we must first take resolute actions. Second, we must pay attention to policy. We must firmly and realistically carry out our work in accordance with the relevant directives and regulations laid down by the central authorities and the State Council to achieve the goal of solving problems without creating chaos. The demarcation line between right and wrong which will help check new unhealthy practices and cherish and protect the people's enthusiasm for reform is to determine whether one proceeds from the interests of the state and the people but commits mistakes due to lack of experience or whether one seeks private gains for oneself or any small group in total disregard of state laws and party discipline. We must help the former summarize his experience and raise his awareness. It is all right as long as one corrects his mistakes. We must not slap labels on people or wield the big stick. In dealing with the latter, we should carefully examine the situation, check the seriousness of each case, and seriously handle each case. Those who have gained profits through illicit activities must return whatever they have unlawfully taken or pay compensation for it. They must not be allowed to slip through by mere promises nor by turning big problems into small ones and ignoring small problems.

6. We must bring into full play the role of all departments concerned and strengthen supervision and checkups. The various discipline inspection, propaganda, political and judicial, financial, taxation, auditing, banking, industrial and commercial, commodity price, and customs departments and the general office to curb unhealthy practices should give widespread publicity to and implement the principles, policies, and various regulations laid down by the central authorities and the State Council within the scope of their own administration and act according to state laws and regulations. No unit or individual should be allowed to interfere or put up resistance under any pretext. The various party committees at all levels should support various departments in performing their duties and help them overcome difficulties in doing their work.

In conclusion, the circular says: The provincial CPC Committee believes that as long as the whole party gives full attention and the party and government leaders at all levels shoulder their responsibilities in seriously handling cases, the new unhealthy practices will be rapidly curbed, party style will be greatly improved, reforms will be carried out even better, and China's economy will be invigorated even more splendidly.

GUANGDONG JOURNAL INTERVIEWS MAYOR YE XUANPING

HK051436 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Report: "Ye Xuanping Wants To Become a Successful 'General Duty Officer'"]

[Text] What does the mayor of Guangzhou City think about? Comrade Ye Xuanping answered this question in the magazine NANFENG CHUANG [SOUTHWIND WINDOW], which published its first issue today.

In a signed article entitled "I Am Your General Duty Officer," Comrade Ye Xuanping was full of wit and said: A mayor is, in fact, a general duty officer, who should look after the everyday life of several million people, including their food, water, garbage, and even night soil. He held that many problems in Guangzhou had arisen in the course of opening to the outside world and to other parts of the country. For example, with regard to the traffic problem, besides 30,000 motor vehicles coming from different parts of the country daily, Guangzhou City itself has a total of more than 90,000 motor vehicles. For this reason, when drawing up plans for different aspects of work, we should leave some margin. When we are prepared to serve two people in Guangzhou, we should actually calculate for three. However, when heavy work presses upon us, can we telephone the central authorities to ask them to keep too many people from coming? Of course we cannot make such a silly request. We have to open the door wide and refuse no one. This is our bounden duty. If we can handle the problem properly, it may work to our advantage; otherwise, it will become a hindrance.

Speaking on the problem of prices, a matter of concern to the people, he said: Our cadres were used to the free supply system; they did not run the house before and had no idea about the "prices of the basic necessities of life." But now Comrade Ziyang, even though far away in Beijing, is also paying close attention to vegetable prices in Guangzhou and has a clear idea about them. When he was on an inspection tour of Guangzhou, Comrade Wan Li paid a special visit to the Qingping bazaar. After Guangzhou opened to the outside world and other parts of the country, there was a sharp increase in vegetable prices. During the 1982 Spring Festival, the price of a jin of fish rose to 3 yuan, it has now dropped to about 1.8 yuan, and once to only 0.8 yuan. In short, we should readjust irrational price ratios, lowering or raising prices as the case may be. "We should not be surprised when prices are raised, and we should not be happy when prices are lowered."

Referring to the fulfillment of "four tasks in 3 years" in Guangzhou (four tasks including doubling the gross value of industrial and agricultural output 3 years ahead of schedule), Ye Xuanping pointed out that the most arduous task is to "beautify Guangzhou City within 3 years," because this is a problem of transforming social traditions among several million people. He also said in his article: Now the people's thinking is in a bit of a turmoil; problems arising from erroneous thinking should not be checked and cannot be checked but should be solved through the method of persuasion and education. In the past our country was so uninformed that I myself did not know about many things such as music, art, and literature. However, the open policy is good. I do not oppose disco dancing or even "break dancing"; let the people dance as they like; if they do not think it is good, they will not dance again. If we are ignorant of culture, we cannot become advanced in science and technology. It is not necessary to oppose something, but we should be prudent when we advocate one thing, as in the problem of clothing. Everyone has the right to choose how he dresses. There are many methods to blockade these things. A political movement can check all kinds of winds, but it cannot actually solve problems.



Speaking of the present practical work, Comrade Ye Xuanping said: What badly troubles us is the housing problem. To solve it, we can build more houses, but what is of prime importance is to reform the current housing structure. I am now thinking about whether we can establish a standard. Those whose accommodations are not up to the standard should be compensated, and those whose accommodations are above standard should pay extra money, no matter who they are. This is the only way to iron out the existing contradiction in the housing problem. One other thing is to build a good city road network; this is the heart of urban planning. Of course, the immediate problem is to overcome traffic congestion. With regard to education, we should pay attention to elementary and higher education, but a mayor is duty-bound to stress secondary education. Now of 100 candidates for the university entrance examination, only 7 or 8 are admitted. Then how about the other 90 percent? We must successfully reform the structure of secondary education so that students can acquire more social knowledge and work abilities and master more skills for making a living before they enter society.

The article concluded: The city's government, as supreme headquarters, must gradually organize one leading group for economic construction and another for social construction, including urban administration. One is to earn money and the other is to spend money, so they should be entirely different. City government organs are now set up by different departments, but they need to be reformed as these departments should also have links with one another. Leaders should listen to criticisms and welcome comments on the work of the city's government.

#### HUNAN CONFERENCE URGES BETTER FAMILY PLANNING

HK100356 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Last night the provincial people's government held a telephone conference, calling on all localities to overcome the slack mood and really do a good job in family planning. The conference was presided over by Vice Governor Cao Wenju. (Wang Jing), director of the provincial Family Planning Committee, delivered a speech.

The conference reiterated that we should continue to advocate the plan of one child per couple, and that a second child may be allowed provided that the conditions of the couple concerned meet requirements and if the couple has received approval from the authorities. We should resolutely check families with many children and the practice of having an additional child or children.

It pointed out that it is erroneous to develop thinking that conflicts with the practice of grasping firmly and well family planning work.

The conference urged all localities to do a good job in three areas:

First, under no circumstances should the leadership slacken efforts. Furthermore, they should make more efforts and implement it in a balanced way so as to control population growth rate within the planned target.

Second, we should greatly establish and perfect a network for family planning work so as to regularize it. We should encourage (?specialized) businessmen to run such undertakings, and handle well problems concerning their rewards.

Third, before the spring and autumn busy seasons, we should implement contraceptive measures by focusing on contraceptives, and by taking into consideration actual conditions.



XIZANG OFFICE DIRECTOR ON CURBING MALPRACTICES

HK090711 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] On the morning of 6 April, at a conference held by provincial organs on party rectification, Danzeng, member of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the regional party rectification office, pointed out that party organizations at all levels in the region must treat correcting new malpractices as an important task in party rectification and resolutely curb new malpractices.

Comrade Danzeng pointed out that new malpractices have appeared in the region to different extents. Some malpractices are very serious. They fall mainly in the following seven fields:

1. Some party and government organs and cadres do business and run enterprises.
2. Some party and government organs wantonly issue monetary awards and material objects under all sorts of pretexts.
3. Some units and people use public funds to entertain guests and present gifts to others.
4. Some units and people drive up prices under various pretexts.
5. Some people seek private gain at public expense by illegally selling state goods in short supply.
6. Some party and government organs give business parties and sell and show low-class TV videotapes for profit.
7. Some people practice formalism and only pay lip service.

Comrade Danzeng pointed out that the abovementioned malpractices are because some party cadres fail to clearly understand the policy of opening up to the outside world and carrying out reforms and that some party cadres fail to have a strong sense of party spirit and policies and seek private gain by taking advantage of reforms. Party organizations and responsible comrades at all levels must not neglect the problem of correcting new malpractices, because it has a great bearing on reform of the economic structure and our economic construction. Orders must be issued to solve some problems. For example, party and government organs must resolutely be banned from doing business and running enterprises. In party rectification, party organizations at all levels must strengthen education of party cadres; correctly understand the party's various policies; firmly grasp education on party members in party spirit, discipline, and style; and, through party rectification, correct various malpractices.

Comrade Danzeng also pointed out that most provincial departments, commissions, offices, and sections have completed the first stage of party rectification and in carrying out party rectification in the next stage, the units under the provincial departments, commissions, offices, and sections must take as their guiding thought the unifying of their thinking, the straightening out of work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purifying of their organizations and must lay stress on curbing malpractices so as to strengthen their party spirit, strengthen discipline, earnestly implement the spirit of the instruction of the CPC Central Committee on Xizang's work, and to rapidly develop its economy.

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In party rectification the units under the provincial departments, commissions, offices, and sections must solve four specific problems:

1. They must correct the new malpractices to solve the problem of waste resulting from bureaucraticism and the problem of seeking one's private interests by taking advantage of his power.
2. They must conduct education on all party members in party spirit, style, and discipline centered on serving the people wholeheartedly.
3. They must readjust their professional guiding thinking and establish the post responsibility system.
4. They must strengthen the building of leading groups, seriously weed out the people of three categories, and reorganize administrative organs.

Comrade Danzeng finally pointed out that all provincial departments, commissions, offices, and sections must effectively grasp party rectification in the units under them, prevent party rectification from being carried out perfunctorily, and ensure the smooth progress of party rectification.

#### BRIEFS

YUNNAN MONTHLY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- Yunnan Province's gross industrial output value in March was over 1.06 billion yuan, an increase of 19.6 percent over the same period last year. The output value of the state-run enterprises accounted for 81.1 percent of the gross output value and the output value of the collective enterprises accounted for 15.9 percent of the gross output value. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 85 HK]

HEBEI REPORTS SUCCESS IN CORRECTING MALPRACTICES

HK100902 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] According to HEBEI RIBAO, over the past 6 months or so, CPC committees, governments, and discipline inspection departments at all levels in the province have earnestly implemented a series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on correcting new malpractices, mobilized the whole party to resolutely curb new malpractices, and scored initial successes in this respect.

By mid-March, of all industrial and commercial enterprises run by party and government organs and cadres in the province, 1,926 had been wound up, and 974 had been separated from administrative organs and were being run by relevant units. Most party and government cadres who had engaged in business and run enterprises had returned to their original administrative organs to resume their duty. This malpractice has basically been curbed.

Some localities have initially curbed or are curbing the malpractices of wantonly issuing monetary awards and material objects, promoting cadres and staff members at one's discretion, and arbitrarily issuing lottery tickets. The returned monetary awards, subsidies, and material objects which were issued wantonly amounted to some 7.4 million yuan; the recovered uniform fees which were issued wantonly amounted to 6.98 million yuan; a total of 6,896 cases of arbitrary price hikes were ferreted out and verified; the money confiscated and fines imposed amounted to some 4.51 million yuan; and the practice of using public funds to entertain guests and present gifts to others has also been curbed to a certain extent.

Over the past 6 months or so, the provincial CPC Committee, the government, and Discipline Inspection Committee have repeatedly held meetings, issued more than 10 circulars, and taken effective measures to resolutely correct the malpractices. All prefectural, city and county CPC committees and the CPC committees and groups of provincial organs have also treated correcting new malpractices as an important issue and firmly grasped it. They have also brought into full play the functional role of judicial, auditing, pricing, taxation, and industrial and commercial departments, thus bringing about a situation in which the whole party grasps party style.

The leaders of the Baoding City CPC Committee and government, the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee and government, the Xingtai Prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office, the Handan Prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office, and the Hengshui Prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office have all taken the lead in recovering excessive monetary awards which were issued in the middle of last year. The leaders of the Qinghuangdao City administrative organs have taken the lead in returning the bonuses which they received for their shares in businesses.

On the basis of conducting self-examinations, all localities have organized people to conduct joint examinations and selective examinations and promptly solved the newly emerging problems. They have either openly issued circulars or used newspapers and radio broadcasts to expose major cases so as to educate the masses and promote the work of correcting the malpractices.

CPC committees, governments, and discipline inspection committees at all levels in the province, in connection with real situations in their own localities, have formulated some specific measures and adopted concrete methods to ensure proper and smooth progress of the work of correcting the malpractices. The work of correcting the new malpractices is now developing in depth throughout the province.

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